AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

" *O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint*
" *Agricolas.*" . . . VIRG.

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AGRICULTURE.

(Communicated for publication in the American Farmer.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We, the subscribers, in order to improve agriculture and economy, do hereby form ourselves into a society, and for its government, adopt the following constitution;

Art. 1. This society shall be styled, *The South Carolina Agricultural Society.*

Art. 2. The objects of the society shall be, to discover new and hidden manures, to facilitate the collection of manures generally, and designate the best mode of their application to the different objects of cultivation. To procure and improve the implements necessary in husbandry; to improve the style of rural architecture; to improve the breed of domestic animals; to devise means for destroying vermin and insects, which are injurious to husbandry, avoiding their devastations, and guarding against other casualties; to collect all foreign and domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds, and grains, which may be deemed necessary or useful for subsistence or comfort; for live fences, fuel, or timber: and to make the necessary experiments as to their growth and adaptation to our climate, and different kinds of soil; and, if approved, to extend and promote their growth and culture; to discover, if possible, new and profitable objects of commerce, from the products either of the field, the forest, or the bowels of the earth; and whatever else shall tend to improve the agriculture and rural economy of the country. And the better to effect the above objects, which are hereby declared to be unalterable, and from which the society will never depart, it shall so soon as its funds are sufficient for that purpose, purchase or procure lands for one or more farms, on which to make its experiments.

Art. 3. Any person may become a member of this society, who will subscribe his name to the constitution, or signify by letter his wish to become a member, and who shall at the same time pay into the hands of the treasurer five dollars; and every member shall pay into the hands of the treasurer, at each annual meeting thereafter, the sum of five dollars, except those who may be members for life. Any person who will, at the same time of subscribing, or at any time thereafter, pay into the hands of the treasurer fifty dollars, shall be a member for life. Each member shall remain such, until he signify his intention to quit the society at an annual meeting, when upon paying all arrearages, if any be due, he may cease to be a member.

Art. 4. Honorary members, on being proposed at any meeting of the society, may be elected by ballot by a majority of the members present.

Art. 5. The society shall meet annually on the Tuesday after the first Monday in December, at nine o'clock in the morning; but special meetings may be called by the board of managers. The annual and special meetings shall be held in Columbia, at such place as the board of managers may provide.

Art. 6. The society shall have a president, four vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and five curators, to be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, by a majority of the members present; and who shall continue in office, until a new election shall be made. They shall be styled, "The Board of Managers of the South Carolina Agricultural Society," a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business. The board shall possess all the executive powers of the society, except such as are specifically assigned by this constitution, and shall apply and disburse all moneys appropriated by the society, according to the directions of the society, if any be given; but if no directions be given, then according to their own discretion and judgment; and shall report at each annual meeting a full statement of their proceedings during the preceding year. The board shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring in that body, and shall meet regularly on the last Saturday in every month, and also at any other times that they may think proper. It shall be their duty to propose at the annual meetings of the society, any alteration in the constitution, which they may deem expedient.

Art. 7. The president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and treasurer, shall be the officers equally of the society and of the board.

Art. 8. The president shall preside in all the meetings of the society and of the board, to whom all motions shall be addressed, and by whom all decisions and votes of the society or board shall be declared in the absence of the president, the senior vice-president present, and in the absence of these officers, any member who may be appointed, shall preside for the time being.

Art. 9. The corresponding secretary shall inform honorary members of their election, explain to them the objects of the society, and respect fully solicit their co-operation. He shall read to the society, all communications and answers which he may have made or received during their preceding recess, and shall make communications of such a nature, and to such society, bodies, and individuals, as the society or the board shall direct. He shall preserve in a book to be provided for the purpose, copies of such communications, and regularly file all letters and communications, which may come into his possession relating to his office.

Art. 10. The recording secretary shall attend all the meetings of the society and of the board, record all their proceedings, keep a regular list of the names of the members, with the amount of their annual or life subscriptions; of all donations to the society, with the names of the doners; all of which shall be open to the view of the society and of the board at any meeting.

Art. 11. The treasurer shall faithfully take care of all moneys and specialties belonging to the society, collect the amounts when due, and keep a regular account of receipts and disbursements, so as to be able to exhibit the state of the funds to the society or board, whensoever required by either. He shall not pay any money out of the funds of the society, unless by an order of the board, signed by the president, or officer presiding in his place. He shall be entitled to receive two and one half per cent. on all moneys which he receives, and the same amount on all that he pays out. He shall give bond with security, to be approved of by the board, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Art. 12. The curators shall take the charge and care of all the property and articles belonging to the society, except such as are specifically assigned to other officers. They shall also take measures for collecting all native fossils, earths, and substances, proper for manures or deemed so to be, and to cause or procure the same to be analyzed; to promote experiments to be made by careful agriculturists of any such fossils, earths, or substances, and to procure in every practicable way, explorations for the discovery of native substances, either known, or presumed to be manures, or auxiliaries in fertilizing land, to take proper measures for making botanical researches, and experiments of such researches; to collect models of the best agricultural instruments, to cause them to be deposited in the apartments of the society, to keep minutes of their proceedings, and to make a report thereof at the annual meetings of the society.

Art. 13. This constitution may be altered at the annual meetings of the society; but no alteration shall be made, unless it shall first have been recommended by the board of managers, and then sanctioned by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; provided, that not fewer than thirty of the members are present; but the quorum to transact the ordinary business of the society, shall consist of thirteen members.

Ratified this 6th of June, 1818.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the ballots being counted, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Gen. William R. Davie.

Vice-Presidents—Col. Francis K. Huger, Col. John Taylor, Col. John J. Chappell, Col. Wade Hampton.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Edward Fisher

Recording Secretary—David J. M'Cord.

Treasurer—James S. Guignard.

Curators—Mr. Nicholas Herbemont, Dr. James Davis, Mr. Zebulon Rudulph, Mr. John Howell, Mr. Jesse M. Howell.

The president, Gen. Davie, not being present, Col. J J. Chappell, vice-president, took the chair, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be at the disposal of the board of managers for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this society, together with its constitution, be published in both the papers of this town, under the direction of the corresponding secretary.

J. J. CHAPPELL,
Vice President.

D. J. M'CORD, *Recording Secretary.*
June 8, 1818.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the *South Carolina Agricultural Society*, at their anniversary meeting, held in Columbia, on the 8th of December, 1818, by WILLIAM R. DAVIE, Esq. president of the society; together with the report of the curators for the preceding year.

Gentlemen,—

The specific enumeration of the objects and duties of the society, contained in the constitution, might supercede the necessity of any address on the present occasion. This, however, being the first meeting of the society since its organization, I feel it as a kind of duty to submit to your consideration a few observations on the present state of agriculture, and the leading objects of our association.

Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are the acknowledged physical sources of national wealth and prosperity; and the God of nature seems to have decided for us the great question of preference, so long agitated by political economists. Agriculture has been the principal occupation of the people of South Carolina, from the earliest settlement of the country, and continues to maintain its ascendant in their estimation, as the most productive employment of capital or labour.

The sea-board range, that highly favoured portion of the state, produces in the greatest perfection, the richest staples of our country; and I have taken it for granted, that the union of experience, capital, and skill, have probably produced all the improvement in the culture of rice, of which this interesting article is susceptible. The superiority which this valuable product maintains in the foreign market, is strong evidence of its excellent cultivation, as well as the improved means of preparing it for consumption and sale.

I presume that the tide-swamp, appropriated to the cultivation of rice, still preserves its original fertility, as both the course of preparation and culture have rather a tendency to improve than deteriorate the productive powers of this peculiar soil. The cotton lands, I am aware, cannot possess these important advantages; but my acquaintance with this part of the state, is not sufficiently intimate to authorize me to make any observations on the nature of its various soils, or the present state of agriculture in this interesting section, diversified by so many peculiarities, derived from difference of soil, situation, and climate. But I permit myself to hope, that the fortunate proprietors of these productive lands have not abused the bounty of a beneficent Providence, by falling into the apathy and errors, which have marked the progress of agriculture in other parts of the state.

Scarcely have three fourths of a century passed, since the emigrants from Pennsylvania, and the upper parts of Virginia, commenced their settlements in that range of the state situate above the line of the long leafed pine. The whole aspect of the country from this line to the mountains, including two thirds of the geographical surface of the state reduced to cultivation, and at least three fourths of the white population, presents every where to the eye, a broken or undulating surface. A number of large rivers descend from the mountains, running nearly parallel to each other. The dividing ridges are again intersected by their lateral and tributary streams, forming deep valleys, and throwing the whole surface of this country into a continued succession of ridges and isolated hills, peculiarly exposed, under the corn and cotton culture, to having the soil washed off by the heavy rains of every season.

A large proportion of this extensive and once fertile range of country, has been cleared for cultivation, in a kind of succession extremely unfavourable to the preservation of its fertility. The means of the first settlers were generally confined to their own personal efforts. Removing the timber, and fencing the land, was an appalling effort to a single individual. A few acres, commensurate only with the demands of immediate subsistence, were cleared; these were cultivated until they were nearly exhausted, when another effort was made, and another field added. When this was also worn out, they had recourse again to the woods, and no means were used to preserve the new additions from exhaustion, or to restore the old worn out land. The course of crops adopted by the first settlers, was comparatively favourable to the soil, being an alternate change of corn and small grain; but this manner of cropping obstinately continued without rest or manure, necessarily exhausted the fertility of the soil; and this fatal result was accelerated by grazing the fields in the summer and autumn after every crop.

The introduction of the cotton culture makes a distinguished epoch in our agricultural annals, and gave a strong stimulus to industry. Large quantities of land have been cleared within the last twenty years, and a new tax was now imposed on the strength of the soil, compelled to bear alternate crops of corn and cotton, or successive crops of the latter. This system, if it may be so called, of perpetual exhaustion, has impoverished our lands to an alarming degree, and, if pursued for half a century more, would make this interesting portion of the state a perfect desert—exhibiting a naked barren surface, spotted here and there by a few patches of broom-straw, or starved shrubbery, and ruined from future recovery by deep washed gullies, the permanent and accusing witnesses of our apathy and indolence.

The middle range of the state presents generally a level surface. The cultivated land is confined principally to the borders of the water courses, and the intermediate space is known under the descriptive denomination of pine barrens. In this tract of the state, the alluvial soil along the banks of the large rivers, has baffled the efforts of a ruinous culture, by its depth, richness, and annual additions; and the equality of the surface has preserved the land generally from the dreadful effect of washing rains. But the same murderous system of culture has been pursued, and almost every plantation beyond the line of alluvial deposit, exhibits a frightful picture of extreme exhaustion, with a few exceptions, highly honourable to the foresight and industry of certain individuals, whose successful example has unfortunately had little effect upon their neighbourhood.

The contemplation of this faithful portrait, in which a few of the prominent features have been barely sketched, without any colouring to excite the imagination, must be painful to the real agriculturist, and truly distressing to the patriot, whose views are not limited to the paltry profits of a few years, to be followed by emigration, but extended to the interests of posterity, and the lasting welfare of his country. It is a lamentable fact, that the generality of our citizens cultivate their lands, as if they were but tenants at will—as if there was a general presentiment, that we were all sooner or later destined to join in the current of western emigration; and upon our present wretched system of agriculture, this presentiment is not illy founded. Apathy, or ill-directed avarice, looking only to the advantages of the present moment, may operate as decisively as the mandate of a despot to banish us from our country.

Whatever may be the opinions of political economists as to the real sources of wealth and prosperity to a nation—whether these great objects depend upon agriculture, or commerce and manufactures—our resources being decidedly agricultural, wealth may be correctly defined with us to consist of a sufficiency of capital, and of cultivated and productive land. Hence it follows, if we possess a soil, which is productively cultivated, and yields a considerable revenue to the land-owner, we may be said to be wealthy; but, on the contrary, if our lands are badly cultivated, and yield but little revenue to the proprietor, our country may be truly said to be poor. To every South Carolinian, who feels an interest in the welfare and character of his country, and who extends his ideas farther than the present moment, it must excite the most distressing sensations to reflect, that in a few years, perhaps a period less than since the settlement of our country, this state is destined to lose the source of her political importance, and after having maintained a distinguished pre-eminence in the southern section of the confederacy, is at length doomed by her own children, to retrograde into poverty and insignificance.

The views we have taken of the present state of agriculture throughout the middle and upper ranges of the state, will, I hope, be sufficient to enable us to discover the nature and source of those imperfections in our rural economy, which now appear to menace us with such serious consequences.

A leading error which has operated so powerfully to impoverish our lands, has been severe and successive cropping the same land, connected with the fatal error of grazing the same fields, after the crop has been taken off; the result of

this course of a perpetual succession of exhausting crops on the land, without rest or manure, or the intervention of any improving crops, is so obvious, that any observations on this part of the subject, to the members of this society, would be mere common-place. Lands we see sink under successive cropping, and this effect must be greatly accelerated by the ruinous practice of grazing the fields under circumstances most likely to prove injurious; the land already sufficiently exhausted, is again taxed the same season, by being grazed to the naked earth, and when the plough returns there is not a straw or a blade of grass to be restored to the exhausted soil; this is plainly making ruin "doubly sure." "What stronger proof," says a distinguished cultivator, "can exist of our agricultural ignorance, than a notion of succeeding in both lines on the same land, by respectively violating the first principles of both; to succeed in grazing, it is necessary to cover the earth with a strong and rich turf, to succeed in agriculture, this turf must be destroyed; thus we propose to raise large stocks without grass, and large crops on land rendered too poor to produce them." This destructive course has been adopted, as the easiest means of supplying the defect of the natural range, and the want of a regular provision by other means of winter food; but appropriate pastures on a congenial soil, and meadows cultivated in the productive grasses, are the proper means of supporting our stock, fertilizing our lands, and avoiding the ruinous absurdity of uniting tillage and grazing at the same time on the land; the greatest part of our plantations contain a variety of soils, but even those who have to struggle with natural disadvantages in raising stock, will not find much difficulty in surmounting them, by a judicious choice of the necessary means.

In the upper part of this state, these evils have been greatly increased by indiscriminate and shallow ploughing—Indian corn is generally cultivated in this section, by ploughing "both ways" even in the most broken land, and frequently "laid by" in the planters' phrase, in the last ploughing up and down the hill; the loosened soil is then swept off by every rain, aided by the plough in summer, and the frost in winter. To remedy this evil in the hilly parts of Scotland, lord Kaimes recommended oblique ploughing to his countrymen—the furrows making such an angle with the declivity of the hill as to give the water a more gentle descent: this was certainly an improvement; but the horizontal direction now practised in Virginia, connected with deep ploughing, is in my opinion, a preferable mode; and the most likely yet suggested to protect the soil from the washing effect of heavy rains. Shallow ploughing has been one of the principal means of impoverishing the lands in the upper country, and its baneful effects may be traced in almost every part of the state; the soil left loose for the depth of two or three inches, opposes little resistance to the weight of the water, which is soon accumulated on the surface by not being able to penetrate deeper, and the soil is then carried off irrecoverably to the valleys or branches below. The ploughs in general use are only calculated for this kind of shallow tillage, and a change in this important instrument of agriculture must be effected, before this evil can be sufficiently remedied. Improvements in the implements of husbandry have, in every country, generally kept pace with the progress of the science of agriculture, and the skill and capital employed in it; yet with us they are still in a very imperfect state. The ease with which abundant crops have been raised on fresh and fertile lands, has rendered attention to this subject less necessary; but the period has now arrived, when art and industry must supply the failure of native fertility. I am well aware of the attachment of the husbandman to the implements with which he has been accustomed to work from his infancy, and that some difficulty may be anticipated in introducing any change; but upon examining the general agriculture of the state, every plantation presents some plan or feature, new or at least peculiar, and our agriculture appears every where like an individual essay. From these circumstances we may reasonably infer we shall not, as in similar attempts in the old countries of Europe, have ancient and stubborn prejudices to combat, prejudices which make ignorance and error descend as a sacred inheritance from one generation to another. I think we have strong grounds to hope that we shall meet with minds ready and eager to adopt any rational improvement, stimulated by that spirit of enterprise, which is the peculiar attribute of a freeman, the proprietor and cultivator of a graetful soil. I would therefore submit to the consideration of the society, the propriety of supplying the proper officers, with ample means for making a complete collection of the most approved implements of agriculture, to be kept for inspection at Columbia, where they could be examined with the most convenience by our fellow citizens.

The possession of any thing, which contributes to the comfort and happiness of man, may be considered as wealth, but this general term wealth when applied to a nation, must always possess the important attribute of durability. The merchant may be rich by the possession of consumeable luxuries, and the nation rendered poorer by their acquisition and consumption. Thus a productive soil may be justly esteemed the most solid species of national wealth; but to sustain this character, it is necessary that the soil should also maintain this distinctive quality—*it must be permanently productive.*

In the short and necessarily rapid view which we have taken of the present state of agriculture, it is plain, that although a considerable part of the land subjected to cultivation may still remain in good heart, yet a large proportion is either entirely worn out, or now in the last stages of exhaustion—that we have arrived at that period, when there must be a complete change in our system of agriculture, or give the death-blow to the remaining productive powers, and consequent value of our lands. On this subject, however serious the aspect may be, there is no occasion for despondency. A bountiful Providence has placed within the reach of intelligence and industry, a profusion of means for fertilizing the soil. The earth—all the elements which surround us, may be compelled, under the direction of man, to contribute to this important object—an object so evidently connected with the great and benevolent views of Divine creation. Among the manures of mineral or fossil origin lime, marle, and gypsum, have been the subjects of extensive experiment, both in Europe and America. Lime may be conveniently procured in some parts of the state, and marle I have no doubt may be found in abundance in almost every district; but some difficulty may exist for a short time, in obtaining a sufficient quantity of gypsum to enrich such an extent of impoverished country, placed principally beyond the range of water carriage; this evil will, I hope, soon be remedied by the spirit and enterprise of our government; when we shall see this powerful ally of the vegetable plan of improvement, distributed from the boat in every district of the state, imparting life and activity to our industry and agricultural improvements.

Without detracting from the merits of the Tullian system of fertilizing the earth by increasing its friability, and thereby its means of absorbing atmospherical manure, for merit it certainly possesses, it is principally through the agency of the vegetable creation, that we may command in the greatest extent, the inexhaustible resources of the atmosphere. Under this class of manures, the produce of the farm yard may be ranged—by this easy and simple process, every species of the refuse and offal of a plantation may be converted into the most efficient means of fertilizing our fields. The obvious sources for forming this kind of artificial manure, are the straw of small grain, the offal of animals, and the litter of Indian corn; materials furnished on every plantation, now generally neglected, and frequently destroyed as a nuisance. The production of Indian corn, is perhaps one of the greatest efforts of nature, and it may justly be considered an exhausting crop; but the litter which it furnishes to the stable and the farm yard, under proper management, makes an ample return to the earth, and thus it has been justly observed, "it yields food in abundance for man, beast and land."

I confidently hope, that the society will soon be enabled to disseminate important information on the best mode of forming and applying these artificial manures. Various means may be suggested by experience to increase the quality, and economise the powers of this species of manure, while the manner and time of application to our peculiar crops must also become objects of importance.

Leguminous crops, when planted and preserved with a view to improving the soil, range also under the head of vegetable manure; the common field Pea has been cultivated in North Carolina with this view, and with great success, by being planted among the Indian corn, in what is technically called 'the step,' or sowed broad cast when the crops are 'laid by.' This whole class of plants are supposed to attract a great part of their nourishment from the atmosphere; the earth it shaded, evaporation is prevented, and a large stock of manure returned to the earth, when the vine is ploughed in, the land remaining enclosed and ungrazed.

Among the various modes of fertilizing the earth, I know of none so well suited to the large scale on which planting is calculated, or more efficient than the system of enclosing. The whole surface of the earth is covered with vege-

table productions of some kind congenial to the state of the soil. This is a universal law of nature, every where in activity, and the beneficent agent to which we are indebted for its fertility. I take it for granted that the position will not now be questioned, that productive soil is principally composed of vegetable or alluvial earth, and that the productive powers of the latter may be resolved into the former, the real distinction being little more than the accumulation and accidental change of situation. If we have drawn from the soil this vegetable matter so as to diminish its productive powers, the plain remedy is to restore it; and the interest of the planter or farmer is to adopt the most effective and least expensive means. In the middle states, red clover is considered the best agent for effecting this purpose, and this opinion seems to be justified by extensive experiment and the experience of several years. But this property is not peculiar to any particular plant, the whole vegetable creation is destined to contribute to this great object. Enclose your fields, save them from the hoof and the tooth of your stock, and where there is any soil retained, the earth will be clothed with a covering of weeds and grass, little inferior to a crop of clover, for the purposes of manuring. There is a difference of opinion still existing, respecting the proper time of ploughing in this vegetable cover, whether in a green or dry state, to produce the most beneficial effect. As a preparation for a corn or cotton crop, I should certainly incline, from the results of my own experience, to decide in favour of the dry state, on the principle, that the manure in this state will be retained much longer in the earth, and be less liable to pas off in a gaseous form. An eminent writer,* distinguished by his lectures on the elements of Agricultural Chemistry, remarks on this subject, that "the great object in the application of manure should be to make it afford as much soluble matter as possible to the roots of the plant, and *that in a slow and gradual manner*, so that it may be entirely consumed in forming the sap or organized parts of the plant." Mr. John Taylor, of Virginia, speaking of this mode of improvement, observes, that "to draw from the atmosphere the greatest quantity of manure, to check the loss the earth sustains by evaporation during the process by trade, to give the manure the *most lasting frame*, and to deposit it in the most beneficial manner, are the primary objects of the enclosing system." Permit me, gentlemen, to avail myself of this public opportunity, to express my gratitude to this distinguished benefactor of American husbandry; the friend of Agriculture is the friend of man. Mr. Taylor's excellent essays on the enclosing system need no comment; his agricultural principles are generally sound, and his plans always practicable upon any scale that wealth may warrant or poverty prescribe.

As the most plausible theories frequently fail in agriculture when tested by practice, the engagement to establish one or more farms to make experiments, was certainly a proper provision in the articles of our association; but should we be even fortunate enough to find our funds sufficient to effect this desirable object, yet I flatter myself we shall not limit our exertions to this establishment alone, but that the spirit of experiment and improvement will animate every member of society, and finally spread through the whole community: I am firmly persuaded that the support and usefulness of the society, will, in a great measure, depend on the communications of practical agriculturalists, from which a body of information, highly important to the objects of our association, may be collected and published by the society in that form, most likely to promote a general and correct knowledge of the principles and practice of agriculture.

[*To be continued*]

* Sir. H. Davy.

Cattle Show, &c.

The public are hereby informed, that the *Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures Ploughing Match, and public sale of Animals, &c* heretofore advertised to be held at Brighton, on the 12th and 13 of Oct next, will take place on those days; and that every arrangement is made therefor. An excellent hall is ready for the reception of all Agricultural Implements and Manufactures, that may be offered for premiums, and where every care will be taken of them.

Any persons having Implements useful in Husbandry, and that are not in common use, although not entitled to premium, would do a service to the community, by exhibiting them in their hall; also, any uncommon vegetables, grains, and grasses.

Those gentlemen who are members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, that have not received their certificates, will find Mr. Jacob Kuhn in their hall, on both days of the Show, who will deliver them, on payment of five dollars, (the sum agreed on in lieu of all annual assessments)—those members on the *old list*, who prefer paying their annual assessments, will have an opportunity so to do.

A dinner will be provided for a limited number, at Mr. Fuller's Tavern, on the 12th; tickets for which may be obtained any day previous at Messrs. Well's and Lilley's, Court street, Boston, and on the said day, of Mr. Kuhn, at Brighton.

Business will commence on each day at 9, A. M. The first day a procession of the trustees and members of the Society, together with their invited guests, will move from the Agricultural Hall to the Meeting-house, at half past nine, precisely, where prayers will be offered, and an essay on some agricultural subject; after which the president will announce the names of the gentlemen, composing the different committees, and the other arrangements for both days.

The trustees have, at great expense, provided an excellent range of pens, for the accommodation of cattle of every description. They trust their Agricultural Friends will fill them as handsomely, as they did last season.

It is again requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, (of any kind) will be attentive to make their entries on or before the 11th of October, with Mr. Jonathan Winship, of Brighton, as they are determined strictly to adhere to that rule, and which will prevent much confusion on the days of the Show.

The trustees would request their Country Friends, who have fine Animals of any description to dispose of, to bear in mind, that they intend to appropriate their fine ranges of pens, on the 13th of October, for the *Public Sale* of such animals, having engaged an Auctioneer, free of any expense to the proprietors. This they consider an important addition to their Show, and will enable the owners to obtain the highest prices; they will please to attend to the rules and regulations on that head,

JOHN PRINCE,
P. G. BROOKS,
S. G. PERKINS,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

☞ It is requested, that the printers of Newspapers in the state of Massachusetts, would insert the above.

Extracts from a Compendious Dictionary of the Veterinary Art.

[Continued from No. 27—p. 213.]

BLENNORRHŒA, or *Mattering of the Yard.* A mucous discharge from a stallion's yard, generally caused by covering too frequently. This disease generally soon ceases, when the animal is kept from mares, but may be more quickly stopped by washing the parts frequently with the following lotion, cold:

Acetate of lead, two drachms.
Sulphate of zinc two drachms.
Water, one quart.

In obstinate cases, it may be injected into the urethra, in which case it should be diluted with an equal quantity of water. The same remedy is applicable to mares, that have a mucous discharge from the vagina. In all cases where there appears to be inflammation, a moderate dose of physic should be given.

BLISTER. An application which inflames the skin, and raises the cuticle into small bladders, which contain a watery fluid: various substances are employed for this purpose, the principal of which is the cantharis or Spanish fly, (lytta vesicatoria;) euphorbium, hellebore, corrosive sublimate, oil of origanum, oil of turpentine, &c. are also occasionally employed. There are three different forms in which blisters may be used, that is as an ointment, a linament and a tincture; the last is commonly named Liquid Blister. The ointment is generally preferred, but the liquid blister is considered by some practitioners the best application for curbs, spavins, and splents. The part to be blistered should have the hair cut off as completely as possible, and after the application has been well rubbed in, the horse must be prevented from biting or rubbing the part, which he is generally apt to do, even for several days, which sometimes causes a serious blemish.

Blistering Ointment, No. 1, or Mild:

Hog's lard, four ounces.
Yellow wax, one ounce.

Melt over a slow fire, and then add oil of turpentine or origanum, one ounce. Powdered cantharides, six drachms.

No. 2, or Strong:

Oil of turpentine, two ounces.
Sulphuric acid, by weight, six drachms.
Hog's lard, twelve ounces.
Powdered cantharides, two ounces.

The first two ingredients are to be carefully mixed in a glazed earthen or stone pot, large enough to contain all the ingredients; for if the sulphuric acid is pure, or of sufficient strength, a violent effervescence or boiling will take place soon after they are mixed, and dense suffocating fumes will be produced; the mixture, therefore, should be made either under a chimney, or in the open air. When the effervescence has ceased, the hog's lard, having been previously melted, is to be added, and then the powdered cantharides. The last, however, should not be put in until the mixture shall have become rather cool.—The whole is to be well stirred together.

Blistering Liniment:

Olive oil two ounces.
Oil of turpentine, half an ounce.
Water of pure ammonia, two drachms.
Powdered cantharides, two drachms.

Liquid Blister:

Powdered cantharides, one ounce.
Spirit of wine, eight ounces.
Water of pure ammonia, two ounces.

Let them be kept together about a week, frequently shaking the bottle; then pour off the clear fluid or filter through blotting paper. This preparation may be made much stronger, by dissolving in it from half a drachm to a drachm of corrosive sublimate. When the mildest kind of blister is wanted, a mixture of cantharides and hog's lard, or olive oil, will be found to answer the purpose.

BLOOD. Soon after blood has been drawn it coagulates, or becomes rather solid, and has the appear-

ance of a dark red coloured jelly, with more or less of a watery fluid, termed *Serum* This red coloured jelley consists of two distinct parts: the coagulable lymph, and the red globules or colouring matter. When blood coagulates immediately after it is drawn. the red globules and the coagulable lymph remain mixed together, appearing as one substance; but if the blood continues fluid, the red globules being heavier than the lymph, will be gradually subsiding, leaving the latter on the surface; hence it is that in inflammatory diseases, in which the blood is always longer in coagulation than in health, we find more or less of buff or size on its surface, which is nothing more than the coagulable lymph free from red globules; and it will be found that the quantity of this size will be pretty nearly in proportion to the length of time the blood has remained in a state of fluidity.

Bloody Urine. This disease more frequently happens to cattle than horses, and to the female than the male. It generally arises in horses from bruises or over exertion; sometimes, however, it comes on without any known cause In recent cases, where it can be traced to a strain or bruise, bleed freely, give the oily laxative, and rub the loins with some stimulating mixture; but when it comes on gradually, or without any apparent cause, and particularly if there be no symptoms of inflammation, and the animal appears rather weak than otherwise, give the following powder morning and evening for two or three days:

Catechu, half an ounce.
Alum, one ounce.
Cascarilla, two drachms.

This may be made into a ball, should that form be preferred by means of flour and treacle. For the treatment of bloody urine in cattle, see *Red Water*

Blow. See *Bruise*. Blows in the eye are by no means an unfrequent occurrence in horses and cattle, sometimes causing a very severe degree of inflammation. Farriers often apply stimulating powders on such occasions, which serve only to aggravate the mischief, and sometimes do an irreparable injury. In slight cases it will be sufficient to bath the eye frequently with a weak solution of acetate of lead, or Goulard's extract, about two or three drachms to a pint of water; this should be used rather warm; a decoction of poppy heads has been found useful also When the injury is more severe, bleeding and a dose of some laxative should likewise be employed

Bott. A short reddish coloured worm often found attached to the horse's stomach. Mr Bracey Clark has written an excellent paper on this subject, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, from which the following is extracted We must premise however, that botts are not properly speaking worms. but the larvæ of the gad-fly, which deposits its eggs on a horse's coat in such a manner, as that they shall be received into his stomach, and become botts "When the female fly has been impregnated and the eggs are sufficiently matured she seeks among the horses a subject for her purpose, and approaching it on the wing, she holds her body nearly upright in the air; and her tail, which is lengthened for the purpose, carried inwards and upwards In this way she approaches the part, where she designs to deposit the egg, and suspending herself for a few seconds before it, suddenly darts upon it, and leaves the egg adhering to the hair, by means of a glutinous liquor secreted with it; she then leaves the horse at a small distance, and prepares the second egg, and poising herself before the part, deposits it in the same way the liquor dries, and the egg becomes firmly glued to the hair This is repeated by various flies, till four or five hundred eggs are sometimes deposited on one horse. The inside of the knee is the part generally preferred by these flies for depositing their eggs, and next to that, the side and backpart of the shoulder; and it is curious that these parts are most exposed to be licked by the animal; in licking the egg adheres to the tongue, and are carried into the horse's stomach with the saliva. The botts attach themselves to every part of the horse's stomach, but are usually more numerous about its farther orifice; and are sometimes though less frequently, found in the bowels. Their number varies considerably; sometimes there are not above half a dozen; at others they exceed a hundred. They most usually hang in clusters fixed by their small end to the inner coat of the stomach, to which they attach themselves by means of two hooks. The slowness of their growth, and the purity of their food which is probably the chyle, must occasion what they receive in a given time, to be proportionably small from which, perhaps, arises the extreme difficulty of destroying them, by any medicine or poison thrown into the stomach. After opium had been administered to a horse, labouring under lock-jaw for a week in doses of one ounce every day, botts were found in the stomach perfectly alive. Tobacco has been employed in much larger quantities in the same complaint. and has also been continued without destroying them." While making experiments on glanders. I have found living botts in the stomach of a horse though he had been taking for many days arsenic and corrosive sublimate. Another species of gad-fly, viz. *hæmorrhoidalis*, also produces eggs, which, when received into the stomach, become botts of a red colour and smaller. The presence of botts in the horse's stomach, is not easily ascertained, as it is certain that great numbers have often been found in the stomach after death, without appearing to have produced any kind of inconvenience to the animal while alive. Several cases, however, have come under my notice where they evidently caused the horse's death In one case, symptoms of staggers were produced; in several others. inflammation of the lungs and other contents of the thorax. Mr. Clark, of Edinburgh, has recorded one case, where "the coats of the stomach were highly inflamed, and a mortification had taken place on one side, where it appeared of a darker colour; and here there was a small hole, through which a lead probe was passed from the outside into the cavity of the stomach." I have met with similar cases. It does not appear that any effectual remedy has been yet discovered for botts; Mr. Blaine says that he has kept them alive for some days in olive oil and in oil of turpentine, and that even the nitrous and sulphuric acids do not immediately destroy them When botts are supposed to be irritating the stomach or intestines, it will be proper to give a dose of physic, as it may be the means of expelling such as are detached.

(*To be continued.*)

For the American Farmer.

On Hedging. No. 5.

In the year 1806, I had an opportunity of seeing some of the Virginia thorn (before mentioned) in its native soil. and from its appearance had a favourable opinion of its fitness for hedging. The berries on them were progressingto maturity. I engaged a person in that country to have a barrel of the hawes gathered when ripe, and sent on for my experiment the ensuing spring. They were sent on by water; but being late the navigation closed by winter, and they remained in Baltimore till the opening of spring, when they came to hand. Not knowing any difference between them and the *Newcastle* kind, I put them in the ground in bulk, to prepare for the ensuing year; and in the meantime, had a suitable piece of ground to receive them in drills. prepared by good tilth, and planted them as early as the season would admit; thinking some of them might vegetate that year, and that by keeping the ground free from grass and weeds, I might have a full crop by the next year at least.

After waiting a due time with anxious expectation, I was disappointed; not half a hundred vegetated from the whole quantity (three bushels) of seed. I then obtained a few thousand *quicks*, or sprouts, of the same kind, of a friend, who was more successful in his preparation of the seed, having it *rubbed out* of the covering of skin and pulp, by that means, and burying it in bulk near the surface of the ground, so lightly covered, as to have the full effect of the frost and changes of weather, to act on them; they came forward into vegetation, as soon as the warmth of spring could strengthen them; and they grew at least a foot high as yearlings.

I was not alone in my disappointment in the seed vegetating; I found afterwards, several who had procured the berries, in the *pulp*, and were disappointed also in their vegetation. Whether it is from a fermentation taking place in this covering of a pulpy nature, or a quantity being confined together, that causes the effect, I must leave others to say; but the only way to avoid that failure, has been to liberate the seed from the covering and dry them; they may then be kept safely; yet they are hastened in their vegetation, by softening the shell that covers the kernal by a further preparation. The general practice has been to bury them in a bag of some kind. that will keep them together just within the surface of the ground. as above stated, in the autumn, as soon as prepared, and take them out in the spring, and put them in a prepared piece of ground, in drills for a nursery.

After having been kept dry all winter, I have had them grow very well with two or three weeks softening the shell, by immersion in warm water a few hours, and then exposing them to a frosty night or two in a wet state, letting them have the influence of the changes of weather; but they must be kept in a uniformly wet state until germination appears, then commit them to the *earth, well protected* to undergo the change; and this part should be particularly attended to as they are a delicate seedling, easily affected by a late frost; one frosty night may blast all your hopes of a promising crop of these, as it does of many other plants. without precautionary steps are taken to retard the progress of germination, either by keeping the seed in a cool situation until past the common time of spring frosts, or otherwise having a covering prepared, to make use of if necessary, which is easily done. I have been thus particular on the point of making your outset with more certainty as I might have saved some years of time in framing a hedge, if I had been as well informed on the subject, as time and experience have made me; still I do not suppose that we have nothing further to learn on this head, but the process above stated has produced the effects described.

This part of the business is more the province of the nursery-man than a farmer. I should recommend the agriculturist to raise the quicks only in case he can afford to give due attention to them in the seedling state, keeping them clean and thrifty. There are very few farmers, who are ready, even if disposed, to plant all their hedges in one season, as there must be some preparatory measures taken first to regulate the size and shape of their fields and lots in such a manner, as to be permanently most convenient; temporary divisions may be made with wooden fences, and a preparation of the ground where they all are to be planted, is another

necessary step, by ploughing and harrowing it about four furrows in width: some do it by planting a row of potatoes the year previous with a little manure, which does very well, although I set mine without any preparation before planting, yet I should not say this mode was the best

I have raised some quicks several times for my own use, but from a press of other concerns, they were too often neglected; I therefore declined raising any more as several persons made a business of keeping them in a nursery until from one to two or three years old, and these were taken proper care of, to ensure a sale. Good thrifty two year old quicks, which is the proper age to plant for a hedge at first setting out, may be had for five dollars a thousand; they sold at six a few years back. One thousand quicks are sufficient to plant one hundred pannel of common post and rail fence, of ten feet to the pannel: (more on this point hereafter.) I found it best to have extra plants in the garden or some suitable place as a reserve, and of the same age with those planted for a hedge, to be set in the vacancies occasioned by the death or failure of other plants. The ground mice are the greatest enemy they have, especially in high loose soils, when covered up by snow in winter, they being fond of the tender bark peel the root sometimes. The filling up of those vacancies should never be omitted, quicks of equal size of those in the hedge, should be set out in those places the ensuing spring, to keep up a uniformity of strength and appearance in the matured hedge; a small piece of work to perfect the business, but a great error to omit the doing of it timely, as a young plant set in, when the adjoining ones have got strength, is overstopped by its superiors, and continues an underling, leaving a weak spot, not so easily repaired in any way, as the mode pointed out Uniformity in strength is essential, and in appearance is gratifying, and demonstrates attention to the subject equal to its importance, and that importance is such, that we need not plant or sow our fields if we neglect the enclosure in any parts exposed to danger, as observed heretofore.

The Virginia Thorn obtained in 1805, I planted on a level surface, without any preparation of the ground, with a spade turning the grass sod under, and keeping the grass down by putting fresh mould above, that nothing should rise to impede their growth that year; they uniformly lived, I had scarcely any one to re-plant. This new acquisition to my means of acquiring a living fence, gave new life to the subject I began to pay more attention to the Newcastle kind already, old enough to have made a fence, if they had been properly treated since they were planted. Although the Virginia had taken the lead in general estimation. I considered it more on account of their foreign origin, and being easier raised, and, as many thought, a more speedy growth; so they were; but I observed more attention was paid to them than had been to the former. It may be here noted, that either kind will grow with double progress, by giving the proper attention to them, keeping the ground loose, and free from grass or weeds about the roots, by dressing at least once every year, but twice while young; by so doing they will either of them acquire strength enough for a fence in six years, after planting, if then pushed.

And to show the effect of neglect, I shall note the circumstance of my having mowed a Newcastle thorn hedge, the next year after planting, from native quicks taken out of waste ground, some of them small. Having altered my plan of division this hedge was taken up and planted in another place. Last spring (1819) being in search of some stocks to fill up a small gap in a hedge, I found some chance quicks, in the place I moved that hedge from after one year's standing and they were not thicker at the root than a common goose quill, although they had been eighteen years planted, and growing on a gravelly mill-race bank, covered with grass, but never cultivated, nor the grass taken from the roots. It shows what slow progress they make when neglected in culture; this was what might be called a poor gravelly bank, yet it was covered with grass The thorn seemed lively in its appearance, and grew after transplanting. It shows also the strong inclination to live under every circumstance, after the first year.

I do not recollect having ever known a thorn to decline or die, unless there was a manifest enemy present.

Internal improvement.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE EDITOR.

WESTERN COMMUNICATION.

The following very interesting article is extracted from the last letter of Mr. Isaac Briggs, (Engineer) to Mr. Peyton, Secretary to the Board of Public Works.

Pattonsburg, Va. 9th Mo. 21, 1819.

I arrived here this morning from a laborious tour on the mountains and the western waters, and am so far down James river in prosecution of my arduous duties. Thomas Moore, my able and respected colleague, has proceeded westward to finish the examination of ground for a road between the mouth of Dunlap's creek, and the great falls of Kanawha. So far as he and I had proceeded together in this examination, we were encouraged to hope that ground might be found between those important points for a good road not exceeding the distance of 90 miles, and no where exceeding the grade of 5 degrees of acclivity or declivity. It is possible, however, that this hope may be disappointed, as the examination is not yet complete.

I have now but a few minutes, to state some general results from our survey, I cannot go into details. The distances from each other and elevation above tide water, of sundry places, are as follows:

	Miles	*Ps.*	*Above tide.*
James river at the mouth of Craig's creek			925 feet.
To the mouth of John's creek	48	300	
Craig's creek, at the mouth of John's creek			1270
To the highest spring tributary to Craig's creek	8	266	
Elevation of this spring			2498
To the lowest point on the dividing ridge	0	116	
Elevation of the said point			2551
To the nearest stream tributary to Sinking creek	0	98	
Elevation of the said stream			2509
To the mouth of Sinking creek	34	51	
New river at the mouth of Sinking creek			1585
From the mouth of Craig's creek to the mouth of Sinking creek	92	191	
Jackson's river at the mouth of Dunlap's creek			1238
To the lowest point on the dividing ridge	16	69	
Elevation of that point			2478
To the mouth of Howard's creek	0	12	
Greenbrier river at the mouth of Howard's creek			1640
To the mouth of Greenbrier river	49	287	
	78	36	
On new river and Kanawha from the mouth of Sinking creek to the mouth of Greenbrier	55	53	
New river at the mouth of Greenbrier			1333
To Bowyer's Ferry	46	130	
New river at Bowyer's Ferry			930
To Kenawha at the foot of the Great Falls	20	240	
	122	108	
Kenawha river just below the Great Falls			589
To the mouth of Kanawha river	94	00	
Ohio river at the mouth of Kanawha			481

From the 24th of May to the 18th of August, there were levelled with one instrument and surveyed 293 miles, 266 miles of rivers and creeks, and 27, twice across the Alleghany mountains.

In the year 1816, the Engineers employed by the state of New York found the surface of Lake Erie to be 564 feet higher than tide water at Albany. If then we assume as a fact, which appears to be quite reasonable, that the average height of the tide, is, at Albany, at Richmond, and at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the same level; Lake Erie is only 83 feet higher than the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha, and from that point to the mouth of the Mississippi, nearly 2000 miles, there is a fall of only 481 feet. I often contemplate, with enthusiasm, the numerous beautiful and placid rivers of the West, so admirably adapted to an easy and cheap intercourse, with a little improvement by industry and art.

I ascertained mathematically the height of a part of Pond mountain, a branch of the Alleghany, and afterwards obtained a comparative estimate, the best in my power, of the elevation of the Pond and of the highest knob above the point observed; the result of these observations and estimate is,

That the surface of the water in the Pond is above tide water 3860 feet; and the Bald Knob, or highest point 4160 feet.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Isaac Briggs, Engineer, to the Secretary of the Board of Public Works (received yesterday, dated,

PATTONSBURG, 9 Mo. 23, 1819.

"The day before yesterday, I wrote to thee, in much haste, and being detained here by rainy weather, affords me another opportunity. On reflection, I fear I have committed a mistake, in summing up distances; however, as I kept no copy of my former letter, I am not absolutely certain. Be pleased to examine the distances in that letter, and, if necessary, correct them by the following. The elevations above tide water are all right.

	Miles.	*Poles.*
From the mouth of Craig's Creek (May 24) to the mouth of Sinking creek	92	191
From the mouth of Dunlap's creek to the mouth of Greenbrier river	78	36

	M.	P.
From the mouth of Sinking creek on New river, to the mouth of Greenbrier river	55	58
From the mouth of Greenbrier to Bowyer's ferry	46	130
From Bowyer's ferry to, and including the Great Falls of Kanawha	20	240
Kanawha river from the Great Falls to its mouth (August 13)	94	
The whole distance levelled with *one* instrument and surveyed from May 24 to August 13, 1819	387	15
Rivers and creeks	360	15
Twice across the Alleghany mountains	27	
Whole distance as before	387	"

[The only variation between the letters, is as to the "summing up, at the foot—the preliminary items are all the same. Editor Inquirer.]

It is now contemplated to open a canal between New York and Philadelphia, by way of the Raritan and Delaware rivers. We have long wondered why this enterprise, as well as that of a canal from Barnstable to Buzzard's Bay; and another from the Delaware to the Chesapeake Bay, have not been opened. A moment's reflection, it has appeared to us, would not only point out their practicability; but, beyond the public good, the immense profits that would accrue to such individuals, as should embark their property in the undertaking. Patriotism, as well as private interest, would seem to stimulate the accomplishment of these important objects.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The deep interest we feel in this institution induces us to give the following description of the buildings from a letter

TO THE EDITOR,

Dated Charlottesville, Sept. 22.

"As you are as well as myself a warm friend to the University of Virginia, it will perhaps not be uninteresting to you, to know what is doing here towards the accomplishment of this great work. I must first give you a general outline of the plan that you may know what portion of the work is executed. It is contemplated to build on each side of a lawn about two hundred feet wide, and on a beautiful eminence, a range of buildings, for the accommodation of the professors and students. There are to be five pavilions on each side, from 60 to 100 feet apart; each pavilion has a lecture room and four or five other rooms for the use of the professor. The intervals between the pavilions are filled up with dormitories sufficiently large for two students to each. About thirty dormitories, on each side of the lawn, will fill up the intervals between the pavilions. Gardens will be laid off at the back of the pavilions, running back to a street about 250 feet from the lawn and parallel to it. On the back streets, boarding houses and other dormitories will be erected. The lawn will be handsomely improved, by planting trees and sodding it. It will be terminated on the north end by a large circular building, and remain open to the south for any additional buildings, that may be found necessary hereafter. So much for the general plan. Now for what is executed. Two pavilions are nearly completed, they are of the very best materials, and the workmanship is well executed and finished externally with great taste. One of them has a very rich Corinthian entablature; the other finished agreeably to the Ionic order. All the pavilions are to have porticos in front, and a colonnade in front of the dormitories, so that the students can go to any lecture room under cover. The buildings will be all finished agreeably to the different orders of Architecture. In addition to the foregoing, four other pavilions, with the intermediate dormitories are now going on, and it is expected, one or two more will be put up this fall, if the weather is favourable. It is much to be regretted that the funds of this institution are so slender; the subscribers, I understand, pay but little, and the donation of the state will not go far towards completing the establishment. It must, therefore, be protracted for some years, if aid is not granted from some source or other, and where can we look but to the legislature! It will rest entirely with the next Assembly to say, whether this important state institution, (that will not only save thousands that are carried out of the state for the education of Virginians, but in all probability will bring thousands from our sister states to the south and west,) shall be finished with expedition, or drag on heavily for years to come. With sufficient funds the buildings could all be completed the next year."—*Inquirer.*

LITERARY.

A work on the Black Sea has lately appeared. It is from the pen of Gen. H. A. S Dearborn, the Collector of our Customs. It opens to view an immense country, abounding in resources, both on the borders of the Black Sea, and on those of the Danube, the Don, and the other great rivers which empty into it, and into the sea of Azoff. It gives a great deal of other information on the important and lucrative trade of the Levant.

Its preface is characteristic; it shows at once the author to be a man of genius: the whole work bespeaks aloud his great research and patient investigation.

The scene explored is peculiarly interesting, from its having been, in ancient times, the grand emporium for the rich products of the East Indies. It is now of less consequence than it was before the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. But still the trade of the Black Sea and of the Levant is deemed, by the principal powers in Europe, a trade of very great importance. *Strange to tell, among the various commercial nations of the world, America alone totally neglects it.* Our merchants have not followed it, because, according to the custom of the court of Constantinople, they would be obliged to trade under the protection of some ambassador there; and their pride as Americans naturally leads them to disdain any other protection than that of their own country.

It appears to me, on the whole, that statesmen as well as merchants, can do justice to the work only by an attentive perusal.

The question which this valuable memoir naturally presented to my mind, at once, was this; How long shall our proud flag be expelled from the Black Sea, or be compelled to bow for protection to some foreign ambassador?

[*Degrand's Report.*

Occasional Extracts of Letters.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

If you should should publish the following *Cure for the Pleurisy*, in your valuable paper, I am under the apprehension, that the benefit will be very extensive, and being, as it is, an Indian cure, I am convinced that it is not generally known, therefore I submit to you the following correct receipt.

A Friend to the People.

A CURE FOR THE PLEURISY.

Take three or four pounds of the nettle root.* and after washing and beating it, boil it with two gallons of hydrant, rain, or river water, until it is reduced to one gallon; then strain it through a cloth, and sweeten it with molasses. Take a pint of it every ten minutes, as warm as it can be drank. The patient must be *well covered in bed*, or the effect might be attended with the most serious consequences.

The above directions, if strictly attended to, will cure the pleurisy in ten hours or less.

*The *nettle* and *thistle* are different things. The Editor supposes the writer means the *nettle*, well known in the country for the *burning* sensation produced by it, notwithstanding its offensive appearance.

REMARKABLE PRODUCE.

We are assured the following is the product of a single pumpkin seed, grown the present season, in Herkimer, New York.

From one seed, . .	50 pumpkins.
Length of vine and branches,	730 feet.
Weight of pumpkins, .	434 1 4 lbs.
Weight of vine, . .	136 do.
Weight of pumpkins and vine,	570 1-4 do.

PROLIFIC VINE.

AUGUSTA, Geo. September 25.

We published in a former paper, an account of the number of squashes gathered from a vine, the produce of a single seed, in the garden of Mr. Searle, of this place. It may be recollected that the vine had yielded to the

31st July, ...	775 squashes
Gathered August 9, . .	325
16, . .	250
23, . .	375
30, . .	350
September 15, . .	140
Total, . . .	2215

At the last gathering but one, the vine looked as flourishing as at any previous period, but was soon after attacked by insects, by which in a few days it was destroyed. The squashes gathered, averaged 48 weight for every hundred in number, which was nearly half a pound each. Those conversant with such subjects, can determine, whether or not the vine, in this instance, was more than ordinarily prolific.

In the same garden, a water-melon vine, from a single seed produced 380 weight of water-melons; the melons separately weighed from 12 to 34 1-2 pounds. [*Geo. Adv.*

PENN YAN, September 14.

Mr. Abraham Townsend, who resides near this village, last week sent us a corn stalk, which he states to be but 92 days from the seed, and which measured in length, *thirteen* feet and *four* inches, and *eight* feet from the bottom of the stalk to an ear.

RICHMOND, Va. Sept. 18.

The largest Peach I remember ever to have seen, was purchased at the market-house, by a gentleman of this city, on Wednesday morning last. It measures eleven inches round, and weighs ten ounces.

This one was selected from a number of others very little inferior to it in size. It grew upon the Meadow Bridges plantation, formerly the property of Mr. Lewis Trueheart, now of Jervas Storrs, Esq. within six miles of this city. It is understood to be the intention of its present owner, (to whom in was politely given by the gentleman that purchased it) to preserve it in spirits, and deposit it in the Museum, for the inspection of the curious. When the unfavourableness of the season, to the growth of the article, is considered, it is but reasonable to infer, that under other circumstances, it would have attained to a much larger size. But it does not require the assistance of conjecture, to add to the novelty of its size It is certainly a very uncommon production of the kind. Q.

GRAND AQUEDUCT IN NEW YORK.

A number of spirited gentlemen of New York, among whom were the Mayor of the city, Dr. Mitchell, and Gen. Swift, have lately examined the sources of the river Bronx, about thirty miles distance from the metropolis, and found them abundant in water, uncommonly fine, tranparent, and healthy; they therefore recommend its introduction into the city, which, they are of opinion, may be effected at an expense the citizens would cheerfully pay, in consideration of the immense benefit, they would thereby enjoy.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1819.

☞ The proceedings of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, commenced in this number, will be finished in our next. We return our thanks to the friend who furnished them for publication, as they will give additional interest and more permanent value to this volume of the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE MANUFACTURIES.

The Aurora of the 5th instant, contains the Report of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to *American Manufactures*. We shall publish the whole Report, unless it shall have been through other journals so extensively circulated, as to render it unnecessary. In the meantime, we invite the attention of the manufacturers of Baltimore to the following, one amongst other resolutions adopted at Philadelphia.

"*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, and all other places, where industry is paralized, to appoint committees to make inquiry into the rise, progress, and decline of their manufactures, respectively, in order to lay the result before Congress at their next session, so as to enable that body fully to appreciate the ruinous consequences of the existing policy, and to apply an adequate remedy."

We have great doubts whether this call on the manufacturers of *Baltimore*, will be answered. As far back as May last, we expressly solicited information as to the capital invested, and the former and present condition and prospects, of all manufacturing establishments in this district, and a statement as to the mode and extent of encouragement, which it might be thought expedient to ask from the national legislature. Our call has never been answered, notwithstanding there is every reason to believe, that these establishments are, some of them, at the lowest ebb, and others but heaps of mouldering ruins.

It is indeed to be apprehended, that the public spirit of the whole country is at a very low ebb—an appalling indifference on many subjects of vital interest to the nation, appears to pervade the community. In Baltimore, we fear, more especially, the spring of enterprise has fallen into a state of long and almost hopeless languor and relaxation, if it be not entirely broken

The great question—How far any *particular* branch of national industry, should be encouraged by positive statutory provisions in its favour; is one whereof we have not the presumption to pretend to be masters—it is one which has employed, and confounded, older and much wiser heads than ours. But, viewing it, as we are wont to do most things, by the exercise of plain common sense, it does not seem to require much speculation or philosophical research to arrive at the conclusion, that that is a bad system of policy under which the following course and state of things occurs. For example—2 pounds of merino washed wool will make one yard of broad cloth—those two pounds of wool are bought here by an *agent of John Bull*, from farmer Owings for 150 cents, and *shipped to England English people* go to work on it, and presently John Bull sends it back again in the shape of a yard of broad cloth, and *sells it* to farmer Owings and his neighbours for *eleven dollars* The difference between the cost of the raw material and the manufactured article, has been pocketed by those who are from interest our rivals.

☞The editor repeats, that from persons not residing in Maryland, North Carolina notes will be received at par for this paper.

☞ Subscriptions will not be received for this paper for less than 12 months.

☞The editor of the American Farmer solicits information as to the date of the establishment of all the Agricultural Societies in the Union, their articles of constitution, proceedings, &c. &c. for publication in this paper.

A Summary of the Progress of the Arts in France.

Compiled for the Democratic Press, from M. Chaptal's Comparison between the Industry of France, in 1789, *and* 1819.

In 1789, the French imported *Cotton Goods*, to the amount of 26 millions of francs; in 1812, one million and a half.

The *Cashmere Shawls* of M. Ternaux are fully equal to those of India. The Angola goats, imported lately, promise new facilities to this manufacture.

The manufactures of *Linen and Silk* have been wonderfully improved of late years; and the machinery of Mr. Douglass, invited into France, by M. Chaptal has greatly contributed to the perfection of all the manufactures depending on spinning and weaving.

The establishments of the manufacture of *Chemical Articles* now excel the English, both in quality and price.

The art of *Bleaching*, both with and without the aid of oxymuriatic acid, has been carried to the highest perfection, not only on linen and cotton, but on the pulp of paper. In this way, colours are not only discharged, but paper is also coloured now with the most beautiful tints, at a cheap rate.

Distillation has been brought to great perfection, by the improvements of Messrs. Chaptal, Argand, and Edward Adam. The first improved the form of the still, by diminishing its depth in proportion to its capacity; the latter saved fuel by his mode of heating the wash, and condensing the spirit of various strengths by a single operation.

During the revolution, the art of making *Vinegar* for the table, for manufactures and for medicine, by distilling wood and clarifying the pyroligneous acid, has been so improved as to supply great part of the consumption of this article at the best tables of Paris.

The art of chemically *purifying Water*, by the improvement of filters, not merely in the mechanical construction, but in the chemical additions that precipitate the impurities of water have essentially contributed, of late years, to health and to comfort.

The art of extracting the finest and most nourishing *Soups* from the gelatine, contained in bones, were brought to great perfection, by M. Cadet de Vaux, ——, and the art of *Preserving meat, fruit, vegetables*, and *milk*, perfectly good for years, by the process of M. Apput, is also a present from Philosophy to Society.

The expeditious mode of *Tanning*, of M. de Seguin, is indeed only expedient upon urgent occasions; but the theory of tanning has wonderfully improved the practice of it, by applying to this art the anatomy of the skin, and the chemical changes that take place in it during the operation of tanning.

In France, for some years past, *Paper* has been manufactured of any indefinite length.

The memoir of M. Monge, on the process of felting, has greatly improved the *Hat* manufacture.

The *Metallurgy* of France, now, in all its branches, equals the English.

In *Porcelain* the French excel, at present, all Europe.

The *Stone Engraving* of M. de Lestayrie is daily improving, and promises to afford every scientific work, requiring plates, at much lower prices than formerly.

Speed the Plough.

During the following month, there will be exhibited throughout the New England states, the *Annual Festival of the Farmers*, which consists in Cattle shows, Exhibitions of Machinery, Manufactures, and Ploughing Matches. In almost every county in Massachusetts, there are Societies established for the improvement and encouragement of these objects; which, being liberally endowed, give a wonderful spring to enterprise, industry, and talent. The exhibition at Brighton, will take place on the 12th and 13th Oct. [*See page* 219,] and it is expected there will be on the spot, a finer show of cattle and manufactures, and a greater display of agricultural art and ingenuity, than has ever been seen in this country.

Much interest has been recently excited on the subject of matrimony, in the community of Rhode Island, it is not perhaps generally understood, that the laws recognise this as a civil institution altogether. Until the year 1733, none but civil officers were authorised to sanction marriage contracts; in that year, the authority was extended to ministers and elders of churches, as a matter of convenience merely.—*Prov. Pat.*

JOHN S. SKINNER, EDITOR.